

THE TIMES-DISPATCH

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1906.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

Persons wishing to communicate with the Times-Dispatch by telephone will call central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 8 A. M. and 9 A. M., call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Consolation has no more to do with gallantry than with politics.

—Sheridan.

The News Leader Withdraws.

The News Leader has withdrawn from its controversy with this paper in regard to the comparative figures of its own daily circulation with that of the Sunday Times-Dispatch. It advances as its reason for this withdrawal the assertion that it thought that the Times-Dispatch's statements meant something or other, wholly different from what they fairly, explicitly and unmistakably asserted.

It was the News Leader that began this controversy. With a confidence and assurance a trifle amusing in the light of later developments, it started in to demolish the Times-Dispatch's statement that its Sunday circulation is greater than any other newspaper circulation in the State of Virginia. Its somewhat headlong challenge to this paper was taken up with an alacrity that our neighbor apparently found most disconcerting.

Expressing full approval, however, of our suggestion for an impartial commission to go right to the bottom of this matter and get at the facts, which it characterized as "entirely satisfactory," the News Leader stipulated that its "only" requirement was that "both newspapers shall print the results conspicuously." That was its own sole condition. We were treated to no quibble and half-splittings just then. But yesterday, when matters had progressed to the mere naming of investigators, our neighbor became harassed with sudden doubts, hitherto unexpressed, and declined to continue negotiations, except on conditions altogether different from those which it had already, at least implicitly, accepted.

In the unlucky article, with which the News Leader opened this discussion, it asked:

Does The Times-Dispatch mean to assert that it sells more of its own issue on Sunday than the News Leader sells of its own issue on any week day or the news week day? This is all there was to the News Leader's "challenge." It is noteworthy that our neighbor inquires whether The Times-Dispatch "sells" so many papers, not whether it has sold that number for a year, or for some other arbitrarily fixed period in the past. The reader finds no demand for a year's circulation figures here. The question embodied all that the News Leader wanted to know at that time. Yet, obviously, this was the moment for the definition of terms and the explanation of any special views regarding them. The News Leader unfortunately neglected the opportunity. Presumably it did not just then feel the need of explanations. It asked a plain question, it said, and believed that it was entitled to a plain answer. It got one. Everything progressed thereafter to its express satisfaction. Yesterday, quite unexpectedly, it threw up the sponge and retired behind the assertion that the whole business had been a misunderstanding.

The condition of The Times-Dispatch is not, as the News Leader seems until very recently to have complacently assumed, either stagnant or moribund. The circulation of its Sunday issue has been growing by leaps and bounds. It has jumped up a considerable number of thousands in the course of a single twelve-month. We have been gratified by this growth, and are proud of it, but have not accompanied it by any loud blowings of horns. The News Leader, for example, knew nothing about it. If it had, we feel reasonably safe in stating that it would never have involved itself in the present controversy. It was not until that controversy was far under way that the truth suddenly broke upon our startled contemporary that, in a straightforward show-down on the sole, explicit and perfectly intelligible proposition at issue, it must find itself inevitably worsted.

The News Leader is now thoroughly satisfied, we infer, of the entire accuracy of The Times-Dispatch's statement that its Sunday circulation is greater than the News Leader's daily circulation. This was the statement, its readers will recall, which our neighbor so precipitately "challenged" only a few days ago. It has been an easy and bloodless victory. We are unwilling, however, to let the matter rest here. On Monday of this week the News Leader said of The Times-Dispatch:

"If it means that (i. e., that The Times-Dispatch sells more of its own issue of its daily issue)—we challenge and deny the truth of the assertion, and demand and offer evidence to prove or disprove."

The Times-Dispatch now calls upon the News Leader to produce its "evidence." Our neighbor has raised a question as to the meaning of the word "circulation." It is a grave question, and one that will not down. It would be interesting and instructive to hear in the News Leader's own language an exact definition of the

term. Once upon a time the News Leader asked us "a plain question." We now beg leave to ask one of the News Leader. Just what is comprehended by the word "circulation," as used daily in connection with certain figures on its own front page? Would the News Leader be willing to have an impartial committee of advertisers pass upon its use of that term and determine the intrinsic merits of that "circulation"? The News Leader offered "evidence" to prove the strength and value of its circulation in contrast with that of The Times-Dispatch, and this paper hereby announces it will be glad to receive it. Our neighbor has appealed to Caesar, and to Caesar it shall go.

Republican Boasts.

Close upon the heels of President Roosevelt's campaign document came the speech of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, at Portland, Me., and it is hardly necessary to say that it was but an echo of Mr. Roosevelt's utterances. "The issue in this national congressional campaign," said Mr. Beveridge, "is moral rather than economic." But strangely enough, neither President Roosevelt nor Senator Beveridge regards the tariff as in any sense a moral issue. In spite of all that they may say, however, there is a moral question involved in the tariff, and it is one of the most distinctly moral issues in politics. The government has no moral right to impose a tax for any purpose save that of raising revenue. The government has no moral right to impose a tax upon one class for the benefit of another class. The government has no moral right to enforce class legislation of any character, and there is no class legislation more pronounced than the protective tariff.

Waving aside the question of tariff as merely a matter of schedules, Mr. Beveridge said that the moral question involved was the whole policy of the administration. "Not the condition of the country alone, but that condition in connection with the legislation urged and secured, and the execution of existing laws by Theodore Roosevelt and the moral advance for which he stands," he asked. "If you do, you will elect Congressmen and Senators who will support him. Do you believe that American business should not only be the greatest but also the purest in the world? If you do you will elect Congressmen and Senators who will aid President Roosevelt in his policy of purification. Do you believe in increasing the prosperity of the nation and at the same time uplifting the morality of the nation? If you do, you will elect Congressmen and Senators who will aggressively support President Roosevelt's policy of constructive righteousness."

Senator Beveridge speaks as though Democratic members could not be depended upon to support President Roosevelt in his great moral crusade. But can he point to any moral measure proposed by the President which was not supported by Democratic members of Congress? It is a shame for Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Roosevelt to speak in this way, for never did a President receive as much support from the opposition as President Roosevelt has received from the Democratic members of Congress. There ought to be some semblance of gratitude even in politics, and if ever a Republican President had reason to feel under obligation to the Democratic members of Congress that President is Theodore Roosevelt. Moreover, it is not even good policy for Mr. Roosevelt and his personal representatives to strike a Pharisaical attitude and make believe that all virtue is in one party. The American public has more sense and discrimination than the President gives it credit for.

Of course, Mr. Beveridge spoke of our tremendous prosperity and gave all credit to the Republican administration of national affairs. Here, too, he fails to reckon with the intelligence of Americans. Since 1897, the year from which Mr. Beveridge dates our prosperity, we have had bumper crops of corn, wheat, cotton, and all other farm products. Since that time we have produced nearly twenty billion bushels of corn, over five billion bushels of wheat, over ninety million bales of cotton, and other crops in proportion.

In 1907, the gold product of the United States was 2,774,935 ounces, valued at \$77,300,000. Since then the production has been as follows:

1908.....	3,113,398 ounces.
1909.....	3,497,210 ounces.
1900.....	3,829,597 ounces.
1901.....	4,805,600 ounces.
1902.....	3,870,600 ounces.
1903.....	3,660,000 ounces.
1904.....	3,802,480 ounces.

Total..... 22,335,087 ounces.

This product of the yellow metal, including the production of 1905, has added more than five hundred million dollars to our wealth, and gold is not a perishable commodity. The product has been accumulating from year to year until this country has, we believe, the largest supply of yellow metal in the world. But, of course, our crops and our gold have had nothing to do with our prosperity. We owe everything to the bully beneficence of the Republican party.

The Cuban Uprising.

The revolution in Cuba must be classed with those occurrences which are denominated inevitable. The Latin-American is a revolutionist by nature. It is in the blood. The Cubans resisted Spanish rule, which was bad enough, heaven knows, and sufficiently bad to move any spirited people to insurrection. But the Cubans would have rebelled against Spanish rule even if it had been good. The United States Government came to the rescue and took the Spanish yoke from the Cuban neck. We then went to work, with Fitzhugh Lee in the lead, and undertook to give the island a good cleaning, restore order and place the Cubans in position to establish a form of government for themselves. But we had hardly begun this friendly service when the Cubans were equally rebellious. We had to hold them down with one hand, while we swept and made ready with the other. All the

time the nation's blood was at the boiling point. By and by, however, our work was ended, and we stood by while the Republic of Cuba was being organized. When this had been done, Uncle Sam pulled down his flag, and with a salute to the colors of the new republic, and with a word of good will and good cheer, took his final departure. But were the Cubans content? By no means. The microbes of turbulence were in the blood, and it was industrious—about the only thing in Latin-American blood that is industrious. It has been working ever since President Palma took his seat, and now the revolution is on its last force.

President Palma is a man, but the trouble is that the germ of an insurrection is in the blood of his own soldiers. He has a man's job on his hands.

Mr. Bryan's Reply to China.

William Jennings Bryan's reply to "Letters from a Chinese Official," a little book which cleverly criticized American institutions from a supposedly Oriental point of view, has just made its appearance. Mr. Bryan's book is called "Letters to a Chinese Official."

The following are characteristic paragraphs: "You compare your system with our system of elections, and declare the former to be much more advanced. You argue that our system means republicanism, not of the people, but of different interests. I dispute your proposition. I admit that wealth sometimes controls elections, and that at all times it exerts more influence than it should, but there is no proposal in which the people cannot carry through, no principle which they cannot crystallize into law when they really undertake it. "The Chinese home is built upon a philosophy which to us seems one-sided, namely, being and about the rights of the parent and the younger brother's duty to the older, but less about the mutuality of domestic relations. Do not the parents owe something to the child? I assert in the American home the condition of a parent's duty is higher than in a Chinese home, and point for proof to the fact that the parents of America tax themselves by laws made by themselves in order that every child, others as well as their own, may have an opportunity for intellectual development. This substantiates the claim of The Times-Dispatch that the American people are not altogether the slaves of the trust."

The Bulwark of Liberty.

Our friend claims to teach a reverence for law; what law? The Evening Journal. "That no man shall be deprived of his life or liberty, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. "That in all criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation; to be confronted with his accusers and witnesses; to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty." Virginia Bill of Rights, section 8.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

Constitution of the United States, Articles V. and VI.

When the people of the United States lose their reverence for this organic law, it will be but a step to anarchy.

Save the Trees.

Is it necessary to sacrifice the trees of the Capitol Square to new roads? Is it expedient to do so? Are not the trees of more value than the roads? Nature has been working for many years to mature these beautiful trees, and it seems to us pure vandalism and pure mockery to destroy them in order to "beautify the square." But, of course, the public can do nothing but enter a solemn protest. It has been suggested that if the trees must be removed they be transplanted to some other part of the square or city. If this practicable it should be done. It is a sin to destroy the trees if there is any way of saving them.

To Protect the Women.

The Charleston News and Courier, which as opposed to lynching, suggests a mounted constabulary in the rural districts for the protection of women. The Atlanta Journal and News are urging similar action in Fulton county, Ga. In cases like this, as in all other cases, the proverbial ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is little consolation either to hang by law or will-out law the black beast after his crime has been committed. What Southern communities need is a means of preventing the crime. That is the way, also, to prevent lynching.

Beginning next week, the State of Illinois is to attempt the important work of reclaiming its ex-convicts by providing employment for and otherwise aiding them upon their release from her penal institutions. It is encouraging to note that the institution established by Mrs. Ballington Booth, at Hope Hall, for a similar purpose, has been showing excellent results. In the six and a half years of his life, this institution has provided for 2,800 discharged prisoners, two of whom, it is stated, erred slightly while in the hands of the charity to give cause for their rearrest. Only 5 per cent. of those who were provided with employment are known to have

returned to a life of crime. A State has resources and facilities beyond the counting-pass of private charity, and the experiment of Illinois should do much to improve the discharged convict's chance of making a new start in life.

Champion. If you don't get a seat at the Bryan Reception this year, you may get a chance in 1910.—New York Mail.

The above is sympathetically presented to the attention of the esteemed Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Stensland, of Chicago, is twice an ex-banker. He has not merely left his bank, but has left it an ex-bank.

Mr. Clark Howell, of Georgia, is very much engaged just now with the "Constitution's" explanatory department.

We can bear the revolting news from Havana with equanimity so long as the oligarchs keep a-plying their trade.

Street cars will run to the State Fair grounds. Also back again. No need to get that half-note, after all.

Mr. Thaw appears to be heading steadily for the "Telegraphic Briefings" column.

A boy in Virginia was killed the other day by a bear. At least the dispatches spell it bear.

The Atlanta Constitution is hereby invited to suppress its Howl.

Mr. Hearst is about due to wear a slightly rap expression.

The frenzies, as a matter of course, got a warm welcome.

No doubt the Jams of Navanagar have their family jars.

What a fire Richmond could have put out yesterday!

Hoeh Smith!

Rhymes for To-Day

The Jam of Navanagar.

N O more he'll lie a-bed
Till noon, with tea or lager;
No more with sobs I've read
That famous price is dead.
The Jam of Navanagar.

I would not kick him more,
I am no pettifogger—
Yet I would fain be sure
If he was sweet and pure,
The Jam of Navanagar.

Or was he just a cram
Of oddments, like tinned hog or
Such stuff that film and flum?
Was he a wholesome Jam?
The Jam of Navanagar?

Or was he more like those
Base products of Chicago?
All falseness (neath the rose,
His sweetness just glucose,
The Jam of Navanagar?

Was he a fitting theme
For some new noble Saga?
Not always, I esteem,
Are Jams just what they seem—
Was he of Navanagar?

If so, I'd like him sure,
For Measles, Warts and Pargo
To ship me to my door
Some crates—oh, say 2 score—
Of Jams of Navanagar.

—H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Objective Points.—Stella: "Did you enjoy your European trip, my dear?"
"Yes, indeed; we went to 117 souvenir post cards."—Puck.

Jangling Keys.—Sho: "Why did Professor Schnicker stop playing at Mrs. Lard's music-parlor?"
"He," he said he had to, because the conversation was not pitched in the same key as the music."—Harper's Weekly.

He Knew Him.—Mr. Titwood: "If I promised you a dollar and your Uncle Joe promised you 25 cents, how much would you have?"
"Twenty-five cents," replied Titwood. "I have a pretty good chance at de quarter."—Cleveland Leader.

Correct.—Small boy: "Pa, what is an optimist?"
Pa: "An optimist, my son, is a man who doesn't care a— what happens, so that it doesn't happen to him."—Life.

Well, Did He?—Suburbanite (to visitor): "Oh, how are you? Come right in. Don't mind the dog." Visitor: "But won't he bite?"
"That's just what I want to see. I only bought that watchdog this morning."—La Rire.

Caustic.—"Notwithstanding what you say about Smoothy he appears to be a loyal fellow. He seems to keep in with his friends," said Goodley. "He should be kept in with them," replied Knox; "most of his friends are in jail."—Philadelphia Press.

That "Circulation" Challenge.

At the conference to-day between the business managers of The News Leader and The Times-Dispatch regarding the challenge for circulation of the respective circulations of the Sunday Times-Dispatch and The News Leader a difference of opinion existed as to the word "circulation" developed at the outset. The Times-Dispatch contended that when it asserted that the circulation of its Sunday issue was greater than that of any afternoon newspaper here it meant its present, immediate circulation, that of its last few Sunday issues. The News Leader insisted that "circulation" be taken in the sense in which it is understood by the advertiser, the advertiser's circulation, the newspaper's circulation, the regular, steady sales of papers going into the hands of readers, its proposition was to compare and publish the actual circulation of the two newspapers from August, 1905, to August, 1906. The News Leader refused to accept special issues as part of the circulation, and insisted that on special occasions it has printed and sold more than 40,000 copies, that it is a part of its circulation. The News Leader insisted that "circulation" be taken in the sense in which it is understood by the advertiser, the advertiser's circulation, the newspaper's circulation, the regular, steady sales of papers going into the hands of readers, its proposition was to compare and publish the actual circulation of the two newspapers from August, 1905, to August, 1906. The News Leader refused to accept special issues as part of the circulation, and insisted that on special occasions it has printed and sold more than 40,000 copies, that it is a part of its circulation. The News Leader insisted that "circulation" be taken in the sense in which it is understood by the advertiser, the advertiser's circulation, the newspaper's circulation, the regular, steady sales of papers going into the hands of readers, its proposition was to compare and publish the actual circulation of the two newspapers from August, 1905, to August, 1906. The News Leader refused to accept special issues as part of the circulation, and insisted that on special occasions it has printed and sold more than 40,000 copies, that it is a part of its circulation.

State Veterinarian Working Hard to Raise the Quarantine.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CARTERSVILLE, Va., August 23.—Mr. J. C. Pennington, State veterinarian, will be at Cumberland Courthouse on the 28th of August to speak to the farmers of this county. He wants to have some local inspectors and some Federal inspectors to examine the cattle for ticks and treat them for riddance of the same. If this can be accomplished, the quarantine law will be raised, and the farmers can ship their cattle when and where they desire. Hereafter, on the north side of the river, all cattle must be vaccinated with a vaccine to avoid contact with quarantine law, and stock raising has been practically given up in other sections. The raising of the quarantine will be a great help to the county. Mr. Ambrose Ford, a well-known and successful stock raiser, has charge of this work here, and is anxious to have the law raised.

FISHERIES BOARD OFF FOR MARYLAND

Deals With Encroachers on the Bay Survey in a Sweeping Manner.

PHILIPPINE CONCESSIONS

Difficulty Experienced in Getting Natives Because of Past Bad Treatment.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NOFOLK, Va., August 23.—The State Board of Fisheries, which commenced its regular monthly meeting in the Atlantic Hotel here yesterday, left to-day shortly after noon aboard the oyster steamer Accomac for Colonial Beach, Va., where to-morrow a conference will be held with the Maryland Shell Fish Commission, in an effort to adjust the complex questions relative to the oyster industry as they affect both States.

The board disposed of the encroachment cases in Inspector Seward's district, Warwick county, in a sweeping manner. Inspector J. W. Blinler, of District No. 17, in Mathews county, against whom charges had been preferred, was re-elected after a thorough investigation of the charges by the board.

The board also held a meeting aboard the Accomac on its way up the bay this afternoon, but nothing of an important nature was decided to occur.

Mr. F. B. Davison, chief of the concessions department of the Jamestown Exposition, is at home from his Western trip, which he made in the interest of the big show.

Considerable time was devoted by him, both in Washington and Chicago, to Philippine concession matters. Much trouble has been encountered in this matter because of the treatment here of the semi-savage tribes by those who have expatriated in this country, and the Jamestown Exposition will be fortunate if it secures a concession to exhibit these people, who are most interesting.

Large importers of Austrian china and glassware, with offices in Chicago, have proposed the most complete line of goods of that kind ever shown at any exposition. They express the belief that the patronage of the Jamestown Exposition will be greater than that of any other exposition since the Chicago World's Fair because of its naval and military features and its proximity to Washington, which city, they think, every citizen of the United States should want to visit at some time.

ELEGANT WEDDING.

Miss Mary E. Robertson Bride of Dr. W. P. McGuire.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHASE CITY, Va., August 23.—The wedding of Miss Mary Ellen Robertson to Dr. William Pendleton McGuire was celebrated at half-past seven o'clock on the evening of the 21st instant in the Wyllisburg Baptist Church, by Rev. H. C. Ruffin, who used the Episcopal ceremony. The church floral arrangements were shaped into beautiful designs. Six ushers seated the visitors. Mendelssohn's march was beautifully rendered by the orchestra. The bride, who was followed by her father, who gave her away. She was preceded by Mrs. Charles M. Boswell, of Richmond, Va., as matron of honor.

The bride, who is a most charming person, was very tastefully gowned in Paris mousseline, made by Mrs. B. W. McGuire, of Richmond, Va., mother and sister of the groom; also Mr. B. H. McGuire, of Danville, Va., and Mr. H. M. McGuire, of Richmond, Va., sons of the groom.

The bridesmaids were attractively attired, in keeping with the matron of honor, and carried bunches of ferns. After the ceremony the bridal party left the church to the beautiful strains of Lohengrin's march, and returned to the home of the bride's parents, where the evening was pleasantly spent.

Among the guests of the occasion, and related from a distance were Mrs. B. W. McGuire and daughter, Miss Evelyn B. McGuire, of Houston, Va., mother and sister of the groom; also Mr. B. H. McGuire, of Danville, Va., and Mr. H. M. McGuire, of Richmond, Va., sons of the groom.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The Times-Dispatch will furnish to any one who wishes it, information about any educational institution in Virginia, whether the institution is advertised in this paper or not.

Kleinberg Female School

A Home School in the mountains of Virginia. A record of twenty-five years for its Christian home influence and its thorough work. Endorsed by prominent educators and patrons in all sections, bearing testimony to efficiency of instruction and wholesome environments. Special instruction given to pupils whose previous education has been neglected. For catalogue address: BY M. WATKINS, or MISS CONSTANCE WATKINS, Schuyler Nelson Co., Va.

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14 NORTH LAUREL STREET. Opposite Monroe Park. September 24, 1906.

For pupils from six to sixteen. College preparatory work or selective courses. Teachers of ability and experience. French or German to little girls of six or seven without extra charge. Dryn Mawr examinations held in Richmond 1907. New schoolrooms, well lighted and heated. Country walks connected with the science classes.

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Randolph-Macon College

ASHLAND, VIRGINIA. For Men. Delightful and healthful location, sixteen miles north of Richmond. Beautiful campus, commodious and modern dormitory—also detached cottage dormitory system. Moderate charges, owing to endowments.

R. B. BLACKWELL, A. M., LL. D., President. WM. S. BROWN, Secy and Treas.

Miss Davis's School

908-1/2 Floyd Avenue. Session begins September 25, 1906. Primary, Intermediate and Higher Departments. Music, Art, French, Latin, English, and other subjects. MARY A. DAVIS, Principal.

MARY A. GRAY, Associate. MISS NANNIE B. DAVIS, Music. MISS MARIE LEAHY, Expression.